## The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annua to be paid half your in advance. No rarge discontinued until ALL arrearages TO CLUBS:

Pifteen Five dellars in advance will pay for three year's sub scription to the American.

\*\*instantates will please not as our Agents, and frank etters containing subscription money. They are permit ted to do this under the Post Office Law.

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JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well se-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing

H. B. MASSER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUMBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-

Jolumbin. References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Chus. Gibbons, Esq. Somers & Sovelgrass, Linn Smith & Co.

CHARLES MATTEEWS Attornen at Law. No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other attrasted to his care. May 21, 1858. FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor, of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few

Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, DALTIMORE. Frams, St ven Dav G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, From Schus Grove, Pa.

CHALRLEY SOMERS. WILLIAM E. SOMERS. G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Taylors

Trimmings, &c., No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia. Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and exmine their stock.

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, Ma, 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

for a inducements to Merchants and Tonists visiting ew York, insurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it passesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers. 1st. A central location, convenient to places of business, as well as pinces of amusement. 21 Seropularity clean, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Ladies Patior, communing an extension of Beauty and Communing an extension of the contract of the community of the community of the contract of the community of the contract of the community of the community of the community of the contract of the community of the community of the contract of the contrac

ew of Brondway size and superlay furnished sating rooms, with a cut Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Boundway.

4th Being conducted on the Curopean plan, visitors can live in the heat style, with the greatest economy

3th. It is connected with Taylor's Celebrated Saloons.

where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be formished in their own resms.

6th. The fire served in the Solvens and Hotel is necknewleshed by epiraries to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the cay.

With all these advantages, the cost of fiving in the international, is much believe that of any other first class lates.

6th. August 4, 1860.—1v

S PALDING'S Prepared Chie, and Shelleys Mucinge Price per limite sunt brosh 45 cents Cordini Elizar of Chinaya Back A. Benzine, for cemoving FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Sunbary, March 17 1869.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD.
DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iror
Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbary, June 2, 1860.

CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c. M.C. GEARHAT,

CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, which he is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing all kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock. so that purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! Just received, a large lot of apples, which he i selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices Give us a cati.

M. C. GEARHART Sunbury, March 5, 1861 .- if DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to

bar bottles for sale by Rerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectioners at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, Jone 2, 1860.

Dec. 15, 1860.

T is important to the t.ADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap. PRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS. T the Mammoth Store will be found a A very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoss and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June . 1860.

LIVE AND LEARN ! LET THE PEOPLE

STILL CONTINUE TO LIVE. AND THEY WILL SOON

FRILING & GRANT,

LEARN THAT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE. ARE SELLING

GOODSCHEAPER

than can be nurchased elsewhere. A FRESH SUPPLY Just received by Railroad this week.

PROFIT BY IT. Sunbury, December 15, 1860.

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM of the Smbury Academy will commonce on the Sch of April.

The course of instruction embraces every depart ment of education tought in our best Academies, preparing students one either for a profession or to enter any class in College. numberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and

TERMS PER QUARTER: Common School Branches, Higher English Branches, Latin and Greek Languages. Tuition to be paid before the middle of the term. Board can be had in private families at from \$1.75 to

Sunbury, March 50, 1860.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS. DO YOU WANT WHISKERS! DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE? Bellingham's Celebrated STIMULATING ONGUENT

For the Whiskers and Hair. The subscribers take pleasure in amounting to the citi-gens of the United Stores, that they have outsined the Agency for, making new consider briefler to the American public, the above justly celebratee and world-renowner

public, the above justly celebratee and world-renowned article.

The Stimulating Ouguent.

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Belingham, an eminent physicism of Loodon, and a warranted to bing out a thick set of Whiskers or Monstache.

in from three to aix weeks. The article is the only one of the kind need by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, reonomical, wething, yet stimulating compound, octing as if by mogic upon the roots, causing a beatful growth of luxuriant hair. It applied to the scale, it will care haldness, and cause to spring up in place of the buildspats a fine growth of hair. Applied according to directions it will turn red or boxy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, lexiving it self, smooth, said flexible. The "Ouguent" is an indispensible article in every gentleman's trillet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the batted States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Urdar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Denless; or a bex of the "Ouguent" (warranted to have the denared offer) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, direct, securely packee, on receipt of price and postings, \$1,15. Apply to ar address.

Braggists, Ac., 24 William St., New York.

Por sale at this office.

March 30, 1:61.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, H.E. HOOKER & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y JOHN W. BUCHER, Local Agent, Sumbury

The subscriber, having been appointed local Agent for the sale of Fruit trees, plants. vines, &c., of one of the most reliable Nurseries, calls the attention of all who want choice fruit to this method, as more certain than by obtaining them through traveling agents. Among those described in the Catalogue are, Dwarf Pear Trees, of the age for transplanting, remarkably

warf Apple Trees, on Paradise Stocks, making beautiful little trees for the garden, and producing remarkably fine specimens of fruit in a very short time. Dwarf Cherry Trees, budded on Mahaleb

Stocks, handsome trees. Standard Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees, very fine, with a large list of varieties.

Peach, Plum, Nectarine and Apricot Trees. Gooseberry, Blackberry and Strawberry Plant all of the finest kinds.

Currants,-many new and improved varieties. such as Cherry, White Grape, White Gondouin, Red Grape, Victoria, &c.

Strawberry Plants, in great variety, including the Hooker, Wilson's Albany, Triomphie de Gand, (the most approved old varieties,) as well as all the moveities.

Grape Vines,—including those fine, new, yet

without such as Delaware, Concord, and Hartford Prolific. These we have propagated so ex tensively as to able to offer them at reduced and satisfactory prices.
Plants, Roses, Evergreess and every variety of

rnamental trees and Shrubbery, securely packed JOHN W. BUCHER, Agent, Sunbury Pa. Sunbury, Febuary, 9, 1861.

## New Millinery Goods. Miss M. L. GUSSLER.

Street, two doors south of the Shamakin Valley & Pottsville Rail Road, SUNBURY, PENN'A. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of SUNBURY and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable and latest

BOYTHUS. HATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMINGS, &c. which she is selling at the most reasonable prices

Ladies' Dress Caps To which she directs the attention of the ladies and invites all to call and see them. Thankful for past patronage, she hopes by keeping to best assortment at reasonable prices continue the same.

Sunbury, April 13, 1861 .- 3m DRUGS AND MEDICINES. RICHARD A. FISCHER'S

DRUG&CHEMICAL EMPORIUM. HAVING purchased the store formerly kept by A. W. FISCHER, he would respectfully

call the attention of the public to his well select. DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMI-CALS. 

PAINTS

Oils, Dyc Stuffs, Varnishes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Trusses, &c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipt accurately compounded at all hours, by an expe rienced Druggist and Apathecary. REMEMBER the place, under the office the "Sun'ury American." SunBury, June 22 1861 .- Smooth

## Patriotic Speech.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKIN-SON.

In Cortland County, N. Y., on Tues. day Last

We come here, not as Democrats not as Republicans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but we come here as the people, seeing that the enemy is at the gates of the Citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and to cling to its pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions fall, as the people we fall with them. (Cheers.) The question is not, "Who is at the head of this Administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the Government, and for those who like him and confide in him it is their duty to do all they can to sustain bim; and those who do not, it is their duty to do much more. (Cheers.) Those who believe that he and his administration are adequate, can rejoice in the price of their strength; and those who believe he is not adequate should come forward and whip their horses and call upon their Herculee and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine—as many of you are—and I don't ask you to adopt mine; but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike; to shield the Government first from rebellion and destruction; and then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards, we will discuss that on another day. (Cheers) I go for the preservation of this Government, I go to cleave him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it, and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the Government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; whether he is a Rebel or an aid to retellion; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages another o do it; whether he applies the totch to the Capital of our country and attempts to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an applopist and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have learned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left, and whether it is assailed by opinion or arms, by North or by South, by one class or by another, I care not. He is the foe to the Government who assails it, and my foe, and I dure him to a trial of the strength of the Constitution and the Union before the

people. The very existence of the institutions under which we live are threatened, and there are but two sides in this question. One is in favor and the other against it. There can be no doubt of the result of this matter if properly prosecuted; and we are embarrassed more to day by attempts to connive at the rebellion within, than we are at the rebellion itself. For there is strength enough and power enough of men, and money, and material, and determination, to crush this rebellion to the very earth, where it deserves be crushed. ere is no other way to deal with it. The Administration has unquestionably put forth its best efforts, 1 am not the chosen defender of the Administration. I am its politicall opponent when I act politically; but in emergencies of this kind 1 intend to rise above political considerations

I change no political opinions. I say political epinions have nothing to do with the question, one way or the other. It is not who shall tenant and govern the capital It is not who shall govern this great State or Nation. It is, "Shall it be preserved for any party to govern." (Cheers.) Now none shall escape from that issue. There are no slippery and fifthy stepstones by which political office seekers crawl away from that, either up or down. It is a question of exist ence-our existence-and he who is not for

maintaining that existence is for destroying it. The Administration has come in with a thousand embarrassments around them corruption and treason in every department to the very lips; military officers betraving their command, - navy officers stealing their ships,-officers in the mint and in the custom bouses, and every department, stealing its property or turning it to the enemy; and a new administration with a new Cabinet coming in as a party Administration, having Grape Vines, -including those fine, new, yet only the confidence of a part of the people, well tested kinds, which no planter should be had all kinds of embarrassment on its hands, But so far as they have done what I commead, I commend them for it. If they have not done all I would myself have done under like circustances -if they have been remiss, it is the province of the people to call them to account, and ask them to administer the government so as to put down the rebellion at the earliest moment. Now the sin that most easily besets the American people is politics. Everything is politics in this country. Like the frogs, and lice, and locusts of Egypt, it comes up in the bed and the kneading trough. Politics is what ale was to Boniface; we est, and drink, and sleep on politics, and if I wish to find a traitor to heaven and earth, and find a name to curse the knave, I would call him a mean, mana ging grog house politician. Even in the matter of this great crisis, which threatens our very country and existence, there is an attempt going forward to raise a political "Why don't you rally up to Government?" "Why, those sustain this Government?" "Why, those Abolitionists kindled this fire." "Well, what flerence does that make? does it born any more than if Democrats had kindled it?" The question is, how can we arrest the flame. not who kindled it. Your church is on fire and you are summoned to save it. The house is on fire and burning, and threatening the destruction of the dwelling beside it, so The blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood,

And a wild mother acream o'er her familing broad." Our fathers planted this Government They had but a faint and feeble idea of what hey were doing. They looked forward to great and mighty Government would arise up rom their beginning. Now we have a far greater duty to discharge than our fathers had. They fought for an experiment-they fought for hope. But here this rich inherifrozen ground, amidst poverty, foot over sickness and starvation. No toil and labor preserve such institutions when they have But there is such an attempt going on now

But there is such a thing as a war power, and that seems to have been overlooked, misunderstood by some and entirely ignored

Democratic Inberitance.

by others, I have no doubt by design. They tell you that the President has no power to do certain things. He is a usorper and Attempting to destroy the Government of tyrant, and it occasions these patriots ex ceeding pain to find the President going I am in favor of 'Peace.'" Every widowed against the Constitution. It has not touched woman, made so by this rebellion, has a right their tender hearts to see Jeff. Davis & Co., to look upon you, sir, as the morderer of her erect a Government within the bounds of the United States It has not hart them to see as the guilty wratch-the destroyer of its nathem firing on Sumter and the Stars and tural protecter. The loyal citizen too looks Stripes, and commit treason in the face of the upon you as one who aids and abets treason, Government. But they are afraid that in putting that rebellion down, the President of | Your hands are red with blood-blood of your he United States wont go exactly sceording murdered citizens. Ah, in this brief war how to the Constitution, for they would dislike to | many have been sent down with violence and see the rebellion put down unless it was put butchery to the grave! How many bitter undown according to the lines of the Constitut availing tears have been shed! How many

tion, secundem artem. There seems to be an idea that the President can do nothing except what is written know there is no peace! Come, take arms in in the Constitution. For instance, if he is your hands and stand by their side, and point going to have an army to put down rebellion, they must march right and left, as the military phrase is, according to the direction of the | You will stand as men with men, and be no Constitution, or stand still. The Constitutioner guilty in the sight of God to take arms, tion is a great landmark, and not a bill of particulars. Every power given by the Con- ty that attempts to do this ought to sink .stitution directing a thing to be done, always Any party ought to sink to infimy that can implies the power to do it. If the Constitution not lay aside its politics in this crisis; and on erects a government, it presupposes the maintenance of that Government by all the usual and ordinary means within the reach of that Government; and in times of war, and be enough of them left for finger boards to in time of rebellion, there ie's power arising from the very necessity of the case that con trols the whole question, and when you hear the small beer politician prating on the idea of unconstitutionality, ask him in the first place whether he thinks it exactly constitutively together. They all come out and attional for men to go into the United States tempt to put down the rebellion, and the force Senate, and in the House of Representatives, is inadequate, and they call out the military and in the army and navy, and one day swear, "I do swear in the presence of "go and put down the riot. It is in arms Almighty God, that I will observe the Constitution of the United States, and I will discharge the office or duty of Senator, according | down, and at the same time when you are put to the best of my ability," ask him if, after ting down the riot make it the most-liberal of-having taken that cath, and while it is yet fers of peace." You send the officer to arrest warm on his lips, if it is unconstitutional for a murderer. His hands are red with blood, him to try to raise a rebeilion; and when he has you tell the officer when he comes; - We has answered that, tell him that if there is are opposed to murderers, but go and arrest perjury in hell, it is that kind of perjury. I say that the Administration-any Administration, I don't care whether it is one of my Now I wonder whether they suppose they can choice or one of my opposition-has the right have a position on such a niche as that, to do everything by implication, according to the laws of war, for the maintenance of our Government; and if they do not do it, I will gues pointed in sight of the capital, destroy-

them traitors themselves. Away with all your stuff about the necessity of lleving a written guarantee for everything the President may do to persouve the Gov ernment. I say it is a part of his oath to stand by and save the country and employ such means as he believes will do it; and he does not do it he deserves to be impeached. This is the law of all nations, and always has been. But there is the law of babeas corpus, and that has been invaded, and the President has violated it and has not allowed some traiter to be released, and has suspended the writ. He has done exactly right; and I did say, a while ago, that in some cases, if could not have arrested the treachery I would have suspended the idividual with it, and have not changed my opinion much since. What an idea it would be. Here is a rebel-

lion in Baltimore or in Missouri, and a traitor in league with the enemy, and by his conduct he is about to cause our armies to be sacrificed -our very Government in danger, its existence is imperiled—the lives of a large number of persons sacrificed. He is known to be a traitor-morally known. He has been tracked out and ascertained, and yet he must be brought up before a judge and examined, and if there is no legal technical evidence against him, he must be discharged; and if the Government don't like it they must appeal and get it up before a court at some future time, that may sit and may not, and enter upon a litigation as protracted as the Chaucery suit in "Bleak House"

But to suspend the "Liberty of the Press Oh! how bad that is-to have the Press suspended! (Laughter.) The Liberty of the Press! You say anything to them on the subject of the Government-"Liberty of the Press" is the first thing you hear. The Press has liberty enough-and here let us shake the wrinkles out of this belogged and pettifogged question a little. The liberty of the press is a great and sacred right and blessing. But the liberty of the press is no greater a right than individual liberty, and than a thousand other rights. The liberty of the press is to be enjoyed so long as i does not aid in the destruction of the Gov. ernment; so long as it is an engine for good and not for evil; so long as it is an element for preservation and not destruction. The idea is the most idle, foolish and mischevous that ever existed to allow an infernal muchine of treason to exist and work its errand of mischief because it is a "Press."

The right of individual liberty is one of the most sacred rights under beaven; far above the right of the Press and every other right. Yet, when a man converts himself from the enjoyment of true manhood to the destruction of his neighbor's property, put him in prison And when you hear this idle parrot prate about the "Liberty of the Press," tell him it is to be enjoyed so long as it upholds right. and it is not to be an engine of destruction going about on its merciless errands.

I repudiate all the teachings in the name of have no authority to speak. No true Dem crat will follow such lead. They stand by the "Stars and Stripes" of their country, and 1 wish the false sous could look upon it as the children of Isreal did open the brazen serpent, and we bealed of Secession wounds. Democrat who undertakes to embarass the Administration, whether he loves or hates it, the day star of their hope for a Government in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat and no with whom I have sometimes corresponded of freedom, but had no conception that this good citizen, and ought to be put up as a He said, "we wish to know what you are going good citizen, and ought to be put up as a He said, "we wish to know what you are going infusion of whiskey, handed him to drink. monument for scorn to point ber slow, unmo-

ving finger at. They are distressed for fear I am going t turn Black Republican or Abolitionist, or something, particularly those gentlemen who tance is spread out before us, and all we have were not in Buffalo in '48. They are so much to do is to preserve it. No marching bare- afraid of Black Republicans and Abolitionists now, that they cannot be with them in arrest ing rebellion. These very men, some of them, such as our father endured. All we have to do is to employ the mighty elements that ters, for standing by the Constitution, that I they under Providence furnished as, and we am not so much afraid of what is black as enlisted for the war. I will cause my fellow. deserve the most abject slavery if we do not they seem to be. I think it will be well for

office upon it, or have an organization that they can manage. It is not the Democratic party. I repudiate it for democracy up and down, and round about, and diagonally, and in every other sense; but it is neet of self- onen, Democrats and others, think it attainable constituted meddlers, Mrs. Cunninghams of by negotiation with Rebeis, but any one that the Democratic party, who are in labor with looks at it with half an eye can see that it is their bogus baby, that they may claim the impossible. It is one of the most formidable rebellions, and one of the most causeless and wicked, that has ever been since Satan's rebel lion in beaven.

Stand up, Mr. Apologist for Secession ! and let us see whether you can face an indignant people. In what work are you engaged?woman, made so by this rebellion, has a right husband. Every orphan may book upon you and farnishes aid and comfort to the enemy pure and gentle hearts have been crushed and broken! And still you cry peace, when you your bayonet at the breasts of your own brethren here, or else help as put it down than to encourage others to do so. The parnot lay aside its politics in this crisis; and should the Democratic party, with all its uncient history, attempt carrying this question by opposing itself to this war, there wouldn't point to the burisl-ground where the whole party will be engulphed together. Now iet us see. Suppose there was a riot in Court land, and a hundred men were engaged in the destruction of property-you call the magis power. But the magistracy instruct them :-ty and going on with destruction. Put it him, and make him the most liberal propositions of peace." That is the argument of it. August, for the murder of Andrew J. Appleliberal offers of peace to an army in the field of hundreds of thousands of men, with their | tators, &c., says : be one for dealing with them, and calling ing life and property, and committing every crime, political and moral, that can be summed up in the cataloge of depravity. I might possibly consent to drop some of their leaders

a line, but there would be a noose at the end have been made to them at Hatterss by But-Stringthem. That is the only proposition more leniency, because they are our brothers !" But are they authorized to murit there, and let it be disposed of there. Those men meant disonion. They care no more for dity in the Fejes Islands. They have been bappely indicted but a slight injury upon the determined that they had rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. If they could not rule the whole country, they meant to govern into the face of the convict and thus by his than serve in heaven. If they could not rule part; and we are told, when they are engaged to this wicked rebellion, to treat them with great leniency, and go with the most liberal propositions of peace

Now, if they had only come to us with libeto them in the same way; but when come with fire and sword and war and threatening, there is no other way to meet them but with corresponding weapons, and in a manner conquer. It is a question intween govern-ment on the one band and treason and rebellion on the other, and you may weigh it out as erect political parties on it, but the after genreations and the judgment of Heaven will hold him responsible who undertakes to aid

Mark the whole course. Trace it from the beginning of this upas tree that has diffused its malaria far and near, North and South .-Examine it in all its parts, and you will find there is nothing in it or about it but what breathes contagion, and is death and destrucand South. It is a question between government and rebellion.

My friend tells me there is something to be said about taxes. Who objects to taxes?- and removed a portion of the blanket by An individual here and there who, not being reaching out and drawing it through the grawell informed, thinks if he can have peace it will raise the price of butter. But he who sion of the wind. rebels at taxes is no friend of his country, and when you see a man cry out against the taxes for such a war, you may believe that Judas Iscariot is laughing in his sleeve to think that be apparent that harsher means were necessal surely a traitor. he was not living in this day, for he would have been surely underbid. man bare his bosom to the shafts of this great battle. Let him comprehend it in all its vast ness, and see that these men mean destruc-Democracy from treasonable sources. They tion and nothing else, and that their aiders he must ultimately submit, and though at first Mr. Spurgeon took three peace from his pockand abettors are no better than they who are engaging in it. Let this rebellion know they are to have no aid from here and they will ground their arms. Let them think there is give him his dinner and a drink of whiskey, you take the same som, or shall I make it six.

> I had a letter, a few days since, from a gen to do in the North. In Kentucky we are prepared to fight out rebellion and put it down forever, but we are told that you in the North are going to give way and put in pro-positions for peace." I wrote him back, "ic my opinion, so long as there is a dollar at the North, so long will this war be prosecuted, until this infernal rebellion is put down."

Let us act together, and see if we can have citizens, for and near, to go with me in this

in order that scurvy politicians may ride into | with me to put down rebellion, in arms, I will | float over the sea and over the lune, through | ful scenes in this terrible drams. When office upon it, or have an organization that | go with them.

OUR SECRET DRAWER.

There is a secret drawer in every beart, Where we lay our treasures one by one; Each dear remembrance of the buried post ; Each cherished relic of the time that's

Every widowed The old delights of childhood long ago; The things we loved, because we knew them best :

The first discovered primrose in our path ; The cuckeo's earliest note; the robbin's

The merry hay makings around our home; Our rambles in the summer woods and The story told beside the winter fire,

While the wind mouned across the window panes: The golden dreams were dreamt in after

years; Those magic visions of our young ro mance: The sunny nooks, the fountsins and the flowers. Gilding the fairy landscape of our trance;

The link which binds us later still to one Without whose love we dare not dream how

The song that thrilled our souls with very joy; The gentle word that unexpected came; The gift we prized, because the thought was

The thousand, thousand things that have no name. All these is some far hidden corner lie.

Within the mystery of that secret drawer, Whose magic springs, though stranger hands may touch,

Yet none may gaze upon its guarded store, Miscellancons.

An Execution in Illinois. A man named James White was executed at Salem Illinois, on Thursday, the 15th of

gate. The Advocate, giving an account of the preliminary arrangements for the execu-

tion, the assembling of a large throng of spec-Soon after this time, the public were astounded by the report that the convict, White had possessed himself of a chain, and, armed with it, threatened instant death to any man who should dare to enter his prison. The report was found to be true. There had been a chain strongly fixed in the floor of the pri-I am for just such propositions of peace as | son, to which it had become necessary on some occasions to secure the prisoners; this chain mon sized or chain, about three feet in length, that they can understand or appreciate, and and upon one of its ends an iron ring nearly the only proposition that can or ought to be nine inches in circumference. White had "Why, we must go with a great deal armed bimself with this chain, and by running the links through the ring had made a heavy knot of iron, which proved to be indesed a der, and destroy the common citadel of the formidable weapon. Standing thus armed family household? No! meet them at once. inside the door of the cell, White declared It is much easier to defend the doorsili than with terrible oaths that no living man should the hearthstone. It is better to fight the enter. In this dilemma, a pause ensued in battle at the porch than at the altar. Settle proceedings. Sheriff Black made an attempt to enter, assisted by four resolute and fearless men. Driven to desperation, the hardened the question of their slavery than I do for nu- criminal strack a tremendous blow, which left band of the sheriff

temporary suffication, enable the officers take possession of the cell. This was tried, tax, and they will be consigned to eternal but failed. The miserable murderer recoiled infamy. for an instant under the effect of the liquid but speedily recovering himself, he stood ral propositions of peace we could have gone | again at the door armed with this terrible weapon and looking the impersonification of the following in reference to the manufacture a fiend. It really seemed as though the of burning fluid: "As accidents from burning arch-field helped him. It now was resolved fluid explosions are increasing in number to drench the cell with chloroform and thus | daily, let me call your attention to a fact that to put them down. Either we or they must full the turbulent spirit within until he could every one using the article should know .be safely coptured. The sheriff was still advised to disable him by a pistol ball, of the fluid, benzine, made from coal tar, as a but answered that he would not proceed to substitue for turpentine, the latter having many times as you will, you may pretend to such barsh measures until all other less cruel means had failed. One or two bottles of chloreform were procured and the atmosphere of | zine is fearfully explosive, and the slightest the cell was thoroughy impregnated with its | defect in a lamp may cause death to even the this wicked rebellion in any shape or man. fumes; blankets were suspended outside the most careful in filling and bandling the artigrated windows of the cell, and every step taken to make this effort successful. the forious wretch laughed at this attempt --It was clear that his wicked course of life had made him familiar with the use and the effects of chloroform. Indeed, he said so, and told the officers that the article they were using tion. It is not a question between North was weak and poor. He evidently was acquainted with chemicals. In order to resist its effects he wound his bed quilt around his cries "peace," even to the surrender of the face, went occasionally to the window for air. Government to Jeff. Davis, is a traitor.

More than an hour had been consumed in these fruitiess efforts to obtain possession of the prisoner and his weapon, and it began to interest in "Southern States Rights," is most At about twelve o'clock, White was heard to say-"they have tried bartsborn and chloroform upon me, but one has neutralized of Spurgeon : An elderly minister called upon the action of the other; they are now going to him, congratulating him upon his success, and try something else." He evidently saw that mildly rebuking him for his eccentricities .determined to sell his life as dearly as possible his courage and strength now began to full -He therefore proposed that if the sheriff would the man three pence to go away. Now will a party here to help them they will fight for- and let him live till one o'clock, he would sur reader himself. This proposition was accepted, and White gave up his knotted chain thro tleman in Kentucky, whom I never saw, but the grating of the door. A dinner was prepared for him, and a glass of water with a slight was the last office of apparent mercy, and the sheriff willingly performed it.

tingf so as to make an opening for the admis-

At one o'clock the sheriff entered the cell. White came forward and surrendered himself. His arms were pinioned behind him, and be walked resolutely down the stuirs of the jail. through the hall, and into the fearful place pared for his terrible death. Here brief reli gious services were held.

The services concluded, White, accompanied by the sheriff and his assistants, ascended the steps of the gallows without apparent trepidation. He never faltered a moment, but them to review their own history. I have great battle of opinion, and see if this country fought the Republicans all my days, and will can be sustained, and this Government up gain when I please; but when they will go held—if these glorious Stars and Stripes can occurred one of the most horrifying and pain

bound together, the usual white cap was produced, and he was informed that it was occessary to put it on his head. To this White objected, insisting that no change should be made in his apparel. He wore the little felt cap with which he had covered his head from his first imprironment. When the sheriff removed the feit cap, and was about substituting the usual white one, the prisoner again objected, and with fearful imprecations, eclared that it should not be put on. She riff Black, in a decided tone, endeavored to persoade the prisoner, but in vain. For nearly as hour the officers were engaged in a struggle to enforce compliance. Here, indeed was the demoniac character of the prisoner displayed. He made every effort to prevent the officers from putting on the white cover-

ing. Pinioned and bound as he was, be fought with desperation. He scapped and bit at their fingers, he leaped into the air, he crouched toward the ground, and for some time it seemed doubtful whether he could be

compelled to submit. After a severe and protracted struggle the cap was thrown upon his head and securely adjusted about his face and the strings drawn aroung his neck. Nothing now remained of the direful preparations but to put the rope around his neck and adjust the fatal poose. With some difficulty this was at length accomplished, the united efforts of four men being required for this purpose. As the sheriff drew the fetal noose closer to its place and placed the knot beneath the ear of the The link which binds us later still to one
Who fills a corner in our life to day,
Without whose love we dare not dream how dark
The rest would seem, if it were gone away;

and placed the knot beneath the ear of the unhappy man, he exclaimed with featful imprecations, "What in h-ll are you choking me now for?—you are choking me, for I can hardly speak." These were the last words of the wretched man. The sheriff gave the signal that all was ready to his deputy, Mr. Scholtz; in a moment the trigger was drawn the drop fell, and that unhappy man so lately struggling with such desperate fury, so lately busy with his terrible efforts to defeat the vengeance of the law, fell like lead through

the draw and hung, slightly oscillating, a

struggling, violent human being no longer. COMMERCIAL VALUE OF INSECTS .- Who thinks of it? And jet in the economy of nature, of what immense importance they are in all seasons, every naturalist knows, while in commerce the adcount derived from them is astounding. We have no figures to produce in regard to our own trade, for the statistics do not yet reach that state of perfection which will admit of it; but Great Britain pays annually \$1,000,000 for the dried carcasses of that tiny insect known as the cochineal; while another, also peculiar to India, gum shellac, or rather its production, is scarcely less valuable. More than 100,000 humon beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of spun by the silkworm of which the appoal circulating medium is said to be \$200,000,000. In England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe, \$500,000 is spent every year in the purchase of foreign honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned; and all this is the work of the bee; but this makes redemption of 10,000 pounds of wax

A DIRECT TAX IN 1814 .- A direct tax ler and Stringham. Stringham is a very good White with almost superhuman strength had of six millions was levied by Congress, in name, but I am quite willing it should be wrenched from its fastenings. It was a com-Britain. The following signed to each State :

imported every year.

28,000,000 60 This was a much heavier tax, according to property and population, than the twenty millions levied by the last session of Congress. None but the Federalists objected to paying it, who were opposed to the war, and for that opposition suffered annihilation. Only secession sympathizers are opposing the present

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL IN BURNING FLUID. A correspondent sends a Philadelphia paper Certain parties are using, in the manufacture risen in price, owing to the blockade of the Southern States. The fluid made with ben-

How to Know a TRAITOR.-The man who smuggles gons and ammunition across the Potomae into Virginia, is a traitor.

The small but loquacious man who continually prates about "coercion" and "subjugation," is a traitor. The man who says he is a "Union man," but

The man who shows a painful sense of the horrors of war when the Rebels are shot down, and chuckles inwardly when the defenders of the Union are killed, is a traitor. A man who shows a morbid sensitiveness to the peril of the Constitution, but a lively

SPERGEON .- The following anecdote is told et, and said, "Dr. B , the other day I was so annoyed by an organ-grinder that I gave

pence ?" Some years ago, Mr. Kimwel was preach ing to a large audience in a wild part of lilito a large audience in a text, "In my is, and aunounced as his text, "In my father's house are many mansions." scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said. "I tell you, folks, that's a lie. I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there isn't but one room in

the house." An advertisement in a newspaper is like a circle in the water, continually spreading itself. Throw in your rocks and try it.

We rather think the most reluctant slave to rice that we ever saw was a poor fellow who had his fingers in one.

No maiden ever unlocked her beart to a lover, but a kiss was the first prisoner to f.